Americans continued to push into the westward frontier in search of land, resources, economic opportunity and adventure. Along the way conflicts arose with Native Americans that lead to all out war. Read the following chapter in order to answer the questions below.

Ch 13 Sec 1

**Cultures Clash on the Prairie**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ provided many basic needs for the Plains Indians and was central to their way of life.

1. Horse
2. Buffalo
3. Dog
4. Wolf

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. The prospect of striking \_\_\_\_\_\_ drew many settlers to the Great Plaines.

1. Gold
2. Oil
3. Tin
4. Copper

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. What act officially abolished all Indian tribes in the United States so that Indians will become Americanized.

1. The Homestead Act
2. Morrill Land Grant Act
3. Dawes Act
4. Intolerable Act

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. In the Treaty of Fort Laramie, the \_\_\_\_\_ agreed to move to a reservation.

1. Navajo
2. Sioux
3. Cherokee
4. Seminole

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. The American cowboy drew many of his customs from ranchers in \_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Spain
2. Canada
3. Mexico
4. Cuba

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. The demand for \_\_\_\_\_\_ in cities led to the growth of the cattle industry.

1. Bones
2. Leather
3. Poultry
4. Beef

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. About 25% of all cowboys were \_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Asian
2. Native American
3. African American
4. Mexican

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. General George Custer and his troops were routed at the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Battle of Little Big Horn
2. Battle of Wounded Knee
3. Massacre at Sand Creek
4. Battle of Fallen Timbers

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. The invention of \_\_\_\_\_\_ was a major factor that ended the open range era.

1. Barbed Wire
2. Railroads
3. Shotgun
4. Telegraph

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. What was the first cattle town built by Joseph G. McCoy, on the Kansas Pacific?

1. Abilene
2. Dodge City
3. St. Louis
4. Sedalia

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11 What happened at the Massacre at Wounded Knee?

1. American soldiers killed more than 200 unarmed Sioux.
2. General Custer’s cavalry was completely wiped out.
3. The Nez Percé fought for possession of their homeland.
4. The last buffalo of the Great Plains were killed.

The Causes and Effects in helping settle the West, turning it into the “Bread Basket” of America

**Settling the Great Plaines**

Ch 13 Sec 2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Causes** | **Effects** |
| Land grants given to the railroads |  |
| The Homestead Act and related laws passed in the 1870’s |  |
| Inventions and improvements in farm technology |  |
| The Morrill Land Grant Acts and Hatch Act |  |

Hardships faced by frontier farmers

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |

Ch 13 Sec 3

**Farmers and the Populists Movement**

As you read this section, take notes to answer questions about the pressures that made farming increasingly unprofitable.

**In the late 1800’s, farmers faced increasing costs and decreasing crop prices.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Why had farming become unprofitable during this period? | Why did farmers support bimetallism or “free silver”? |

**In 1892, farmers and farm organizations, such as Grange, found support in Populism and the People’s Party.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What economic reforms did the People’s Party call for? | What political reforms did the party call for? |

**In 1896, the Populists supported presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Who did the Populist Party see as opposing forces in 1896? | In what ways did the results of the 1896 election confirm this view? |